

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,**

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,**

**Received up to 4th August, 1882.**

**POLITICAL.**

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 28th July, referring to the grant of an annual subsidy of 12 lakhs of rupees to the Amír of Kábul, remarks that this is a return to the same policy that was followed in the time of Sher Ali before the outbreak of the late unfortunate Afghán war. We approve of this arrangement, not because it is an act of the present Government, but because experience has shown that this is the best policy. An independent and friendly Afghánistán is a better barrier against a foreign invasion than it would be as a British province. Lord Lytton held a different view and declared war against that country. But the war has clearly shown that although the British Government can at any time seize the country, it cannot hold it with ease and advantage. If we can secure the friendship of Afghánistán by the payment of a subsidy of 12 lakhs, the price is really not very high, especially when we remember

Grant of a subsidy of 12 lakhs of rupees to the Amír of Kábul.

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.



that the late rupture of friendly relations with that country led to a war which cost us thirty krors of rupees and thousands of valuable lives.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ahm* (Lahore), of the 1st August, states that the official contradiction of the rumour, spread by some Anglo-Indian contemporaries, about the retirement of Lord Ripon before the expiration of his term has revived the drooping spirits of natives. The editor warns the English nation that if his Lordship resigns his office before the expiration of his term, natives will lose confidence in the Royal Proclamation of 1858 and the promises made by Indian Viceroy.

The same paper gives an abstract of the rules issued by the Panjáb Chief Court for the appointment of Munsifs and published in the *Panjáb Government Gazette* of the 19th July last. The editor makes some observations on the competitive examination prescribed for the candidates entered in register B. In the first place, the history of India has been declared to be one of the subjects of examination, but no particular book has been mentioned. This is a great disadvantage to the candidates. Suppose they study Ectibridge, while the examiners set questions from Elphinstone, Mill or Marshman. In that case, how will they be able to pass the examination? Secondly, as regards mathematics, there seems to be no reason why candidates for Munsifships should be examined in arithmetic, algebra, and Euclid, while those for Extra Assistant Commissionerships are examined only in arithmetic. Moreover, it has not been stated by the Chief Court in the rules in question how much algebra and Euclid the candidates are to learn. Do the Court mean the whole of algebra and Euclid? This point should be cleared. Thirdly, it should be expressly stated whether the candidates will be examined



or not in the schedules attached to the Court-fee Act, the Limitation Act, &c., referred to in the fifth subject of examination. These schedules are difficult to learn, and questions are not set in them at other examinations held in the Panjab. In the end the editor remarks that no candidate will be held to have passed the examination unless he obtains half marks in each subject. The standard is rather too high. The limit should have been fixed at one-third marks. It has been done in the case of the examination of candidates for Extra Assistant Commissionerships.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 1st August, publishes the new rules issued by the Lahore Chief Court about the appointment of Munsifs, and referring to the rules about the appointment of candidates, whose names will be entered in register B, observes that these rules will undoubtedly tend to secure competent men for the office in question. But the restriction of age will exclude many men, who are otherwise fully qualified, from the office. It would be a good thing if provision were made in the rules for waiving this restriction in special cases.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 2nd August, expresses satisfaction that the visit of Maharaja Dalip Singh to India will afford natives an opportunity of seeing a prince of the late royal family of the Panjab. His visit will be still more welcome as indicative of the firm establishment of British rule in this country and of the confidence of the paramount power in the loyalty of natives. It will not have the least effect on the educated and intelligent classes of the native community; but it is sure to give rise to some wild rumours among ignorant persons. Some years ago a false rumour about the restoration of the Panjab to the Maharaja gained wide currency among them. Such rumours will undoubtedly be revived on the present occasion. The Government officers will not

Circulation,  
450 copies.



be justified in paying the least attention to these rumours. No sort of restriction should be imposed on the free movements of the Mahārājā during his sojourn in this country, as this would only show the weakness of the Government. All that seems to be necessary in the way of precaution is to keep an eye on such evil-minded people as the Kukās, &c., during his visit.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 28th July, referring to the intended visit of Mahārājā Dalip Singh to India, remarks that it has been proposed by some persons that, in consideration of the present state of political excitement, he should be kept under strict custody during his stay in the Panjāb, and that the stay should be as short as was that of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The editor argues that these precautions are wholly unnecessary. The Mahārājā is a naturalized Englishman. He left the Panjāb when he was a mere boy. He has no friends in the province, and even his relatives, who still live there, have no sympathy with him owing to long separation. The object of his visit is simply to obtain some information about his ancestral property and nothing more. Perhaps some men will avail themselves of the occasion to make presents to him. The *Civil and Military Gazette* considers the present time to be unsuitable for his visit to India, obviously because of the ill-feeling evoked by the Ilbert Bill between the rulers and the ruled. But it should be observed that natives will gain or lose nothing by the passing or the withdrawal of the measure. It is only calculated to remove a dark stain from the Indian statute book. If any people are at all likely to render aid to the Mahārājā, they are the Sikhs. But they are quite unacquainted with the Ilbert Bill. Moreover, it will be remembered that they themselves brought about a quarrel between the Mahārājā and the paramount power and thus led to the destruction of his kingdom. It is inconceivable that they, who pride themselves on their loyalty to the British Government, should



sympathize with him. Under these circumstances, his visit cannot by any means be considered to be inopportune.

The *Mittra Vilās* (Lahore), of the 30th July, states that

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The case of the editor  
of the *Ahsanu-l-Akhhār*,  
Amroha.

it would seem that a prosecution was instituted against the editor of the *Ahsanu-l-Akhhār* of Amroha by a native doctor for defamation in January last. Nearly seven months have elapsed since then, but the case has not yet been decided. The great anxiety and care, to which the accused must have been exposed during the interval, may be better imagined than described. Nothing can be a greater misfortune to an editor than a criminal prosecution for libel, especially if he has made himself an eye-sore to the district officers by freely criticising their proceedings. When the Government has been pleased to repeal the Press Act, it should also do something to protect the members of the fourth estate from unnecessary prosecutions. In the first place no one should have the power to prosecute an editor without previously obtaining permission from the Local Government. When an article appears in a newspaper reflecting on the character of any one, and the latter applies for permission to prosecute the editor for defamation, the Local Government should carefully examine the petition and the article in question. If the Government does not consider the article to be malicious, it should at once reject the petition. If the article appears to be malicious, the petition should be forwarded to the editor, and he should be asked what he has to say in his defence. If the article be a communication from a correspondent and the editor be ready to give out his name, the petitioner may be allowed to prosecute the correspondent. If it be an editorial and the explanation rendered by the editor be unsatisfactory, he should be required to apologize or publish in his paper the answer given by the petitioner to the article. If he refuses to do so, the petitioner should be allowed to prosecute him. Secondly, deputy commissioners should not be empowered to try editors as such. Their

Circulation,  
250 copies.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

Circulation,  
250 copies.



proceedings in such cases are not satisfactory. Prosecutions against newspapers should be heard by the Chief Court or at least by Commissioners.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 2nd August, states that some unfortunate incidents that have lately taken place at Calcutta are to be deeply regretted. But the evil custom on the part of some men of attributing them to causes, which have no connection with them, is to be still more deplored. It will be remembered that, when an assault was lately committed on the wife of the public prosecutor by a sweeper, what a loud clamour was raised in Calcutta and what absurd things were said about the incident. The *Englishman* had the temerity to declare that the sweeper had been instigated by other persons and that the case of Babu Surendra Nath was at the bottom. Some of its Anglo-Indian contemporaries themselves rebuked it for this. Referring to the rumour about a native's entering the room of Mr. Justice Norris' wife on one night, the *Hindustani* observes that a special police guard has been appointed for the protection of Mr. Justice Norris since the *Bengali* contempt case took place. Moreover, he must have many private servants. Under these circumstances, it is simply impossible that any one could enter his house and again run away without being seen by the police or his servants, especially when an alarm had been raised by Mrs. Norris, unless he had wings or were a spiritual being. There seems to be no doubt that the story is an invention of the imagination of Mrs. Norris or of some one else.

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.

The *Atishayi Am* (Lahore), of the 28th July, states that the nomination system introduced by Lord Lytton for the admission of natives to the Civil Service is very unsatisfactory. It was strongly opposed at the time, but Lord Lytton, who did not care at all for public opinion, took no notice of the opposition.



Natives have again begun to agitate for the abolition of the system. The Government is guided by considerations of birth rather than of intellectual ability in making selections under the system. The European civilians do not look upon the natives, appointed in this way, as their equals. When every other argument fails, the opponents of the Ilbert Bill will oppose the measure on the ground that the natives, who have entered the Civil Service, so to speak, by the back-door are not capable of trying Europeans. The reduction of the limit of age for candidates for the Civil Service examination is the root of all evil. The limit of age should be again raised to 23 years, as was originally fixed in 1864, or the examination should be held in this country.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 30th July, states that natives have heard with deep regret of the rejection by the Privy Council of the appeal preferred on behalf of **Bábú Surendra Náth**. The rejection of the appeal has afforded evil-minded Anglo-Indian contemporaries a good opportunity of rejoicing over the matter and of laughing at **Bábú Lal Mohan Ghose**.

Circulation,  
98 copies.

The *Mumtaz-ul-Akhbār* (**Bára Banki**), of the 16th July (received on the 29th idem), states that in Oudh a large number of tenants have resigned their holdings this year. Some of these resignations may be due to the poverty of the tenants. It is well known that there have not been abundant and seasonable falls of rain for some years past, and the cultivators have not reaped good crops in consequence. The landlords may not have shown any indulgence to tenants in the matter of payment of rent, and therefore some tenants may have been obliged to resign their holdings and to give up cultivation as a means of earning their livelihood. But the number of such cases must be very small indeed. In the great majority of cases the tenants have resigned their holdings from evil motives. They have abandoned part of their

Circulation,  
160 copies.



lands, or have abandoned their old holdings, but obtained new lands in other places. Their object in this is threefold :—(1) To lead the Government to imagine that rack-renting prevails in a large degree in order that it may feel inclined to grant occupancy rights to tenants. (2) To compel landlords to reduce rent. (3) To show Government that cultivators are generally hard beset with poverty. Obviously the appointment by the Local Government of the late Commission to enquire into the condition of agriculture in the province has induced tenants to resort to such tricks in order to deceive the Government. But this evil policy, which has been adopted by the tenants in Oudh, will not only ruin zamindars, but will also affect the Government. In the first place, when the condition of the landlords becomes unsatisfactory from this cause, the Government will have to suspend revenue instalments. Secondly, reductions will have to be made in the revenue assessments at the time of the next settlement. Under these circumstances, the Government should endeavour to check the evil in the bud.

Circulation,  
90 copies.

The *Tahrir* (Morádábád), of the 27th July, complains that the District and Sessions Judge of Sháhjahánpur does not allow any spectator to enter his court. Spectators should be prevented from making noise, but they should not be altogether prohibited from visiting the court.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 28th July, states that the Agricultural Department established in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is doing good work. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has sent an educated native to England to learn agriculture. The editor is glad to say that the Panjáb Government has lately established an Agricultural Department, and urges that it should also send an educated youth to England to learn agriculture.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

Improvement of agri-  
culture.



A correspondent of the *Panjáb Akhbar* (Lahore), of the 28th July, complains that native police officials generally oppress the people and urges that only men of good education and character should be appointed to these offices. The editor expresses surprise that no one is appointed a tahsildar or a munsif unless he satisfies the Government that he has received a good education and bears a good character, while no such care is taken in selecting men for subordinate posts in the Police Department. An officer lately discovered that in some robbery cases the police officials had secured the conviction and punishment of innocent men, while the real culprits had evaded justice. It is not known whether this was due to ignorance or evil motives on the part of the police officials concerned, and whether any punishment has been inflicted on them in consequence. It is notorious that, when any crime is committed, the one aim of a police official is to bring some one to justice, whether the latter is guilty or not. If he succeeds in this in some cases, he receives promotion. Police officials are not subjected to any examination. Admissions to the Police Department ought to be made in the same way as to the Revenue and Judicial Departments. Honesty should be the first consideration.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 31st July, writing from Meerut, makes some complaints against the Municipal Committee of that place. (1) The committee has placed roofs, made of wood and iron, over all the wells in the town. The roofs could not have cost more than Rs. 15 each, while the committee has realized Rs. 50, and even more, from the people at the price of each roof. Moreover, each householder has to make a drain near his house at a receptacle for the dirty water of his privy. What are Municipal Funds intended for? Should not such things be made by the committee from Municipal Funds? (2) If any filth is found lying near the door of any householder, he is reported

Circulation,  
450 copies.



by the municipal officials to the Magistrate, who does not listen to him, but at once inflicts a heavy fine on him. This presses very severely on the people, especially the poor classes. Suppose a child passing in a street eases himself near the house of any person without the knowledge of the latter. How can the latter be held responsible for this? But the Magistrate receives no such excuse.

#### LEGISLATION.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 1st August, makes the following observations about the Local Boards Bill.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Bill :—Section 5 states what classes of persons will be eligible for admission to local boards, but it says nothing about the intellectual qualifications of the members. If no provision is made to ensure intellectual ability in the members, incompetent persons will be elevated to the local boards. It may be objected that competent men may not be found in some places. But, in the first place, there is no place where some educated persons cannot be found; secondly, where there is a scarcity of competent men, the Local Government will have the power not to introduce local self-government there. At all events, it should be provided that a candidate ought to be an intelligent and experienced man. One or two pleaders, editors or proprietors of newspapers, and university graduates should be necessarily admitted to each local board, if possible. The number of members has been left entirely to the discretion of the Local Government. It would be better if the number were fixed by the Bill. The second clause of section 7 provides that an outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment. The practical effect of this provision will be that the same men will be repeatedly appointed members, and that they will come to regard the office as hereditary and will oppress the people. No one should be allowed to hold the office more than five years. When a member has served on a local board for five years



without interruption, he must go out for a year or two, and then he may be again eligible for admission. The editor says that the provisions of section 9 about the removal of members of local boards are just and proper, but adds that, in the first place, no man who has been convicted of an offence should be appointed a member of a board. Secondly, no one should have the power to institute a prosecution against a member without previously obtaining special permission from the Local Government, because otherwise it is possible that an enemy of a member may sometimes have a warrant issued against the latter for his arrest on a false charge through spite. Even though he may afterwards be released, his character will be greatly affected by the issue of the warrant. Moreover, prosecutions instituted against the members of local boards should be heard by the District Judge and not by the District Magistrate. As each member will constantly come in contact with the Magistrate, the latter is sure to incur a liking or disliking to him and will not generally be able to decide his case with impartiality in consequence. Referring to the provisions of section 49, the editor argues that these provisions should not be enforced at present. It will be difficult for members to know in what cases it is necessary to obtain permission from the Commissioner and in what cases it is not. If any member of a local board be found to be directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with that board, he should be ordered to cut off his connection with that contract by a fixed date, and should be warned that in case of default he will be liable to dismissal or a fine. If he fails to do so by the fixed date, he should be dismissed or fined, as may be thought proper. But he should not by any means be sentenced to imprisonment, because in that case the people would be frightened and no one would be willing to accept a membership. The Bill provides that a copy of every resolution passed by a district board at a meeting shall, within ten days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded



to the Magistrate of the district. But it should be observed that in some places the Magistrate himself will be the president of the board. Obviously in that case the forwarding of copies of resolutions to him would be quite useless. Under these circumstances it would be better if district boards were required to send copies of their resolutions to the Commissioner of the division. The Bill provides punishments to members for misconduct, but it holds out no hope of honours and rewards to them. At least a suitable title should be bestowed on them. The editor also argues that when a member of a local board has to attend a meeting of the district board, his travelling expenses should be paid from the Local Funds. It would be unjust to throw the cost on him. When a Government officer is transferred from one place to another, or is sent out on any special duty, he gets travelling allowance. (The *Qudh Punch* Lucknow), of the 31st July, contains a picture in which the Local Government, in the shape of an English lady, is represented as presenting a child, called Local Self-Government, to Qudh, which is represented as a native woman. Qudh says:—"It is promising child, but it would be better if it were a little more neatly dressed." The *Punch* says:—"Something is better than nothing."

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 1st August, states that the withdrawal of the Ilbert Bill would be very unwise. As regards the

The Ilbert Bill.

objection urged by Anglo-Indians that Native Magistrates are not acquainted with their customs and would not be able to decide their cases properly in consequence, a provision should be made in the Bill to the effect that those cases, which a Native Magistrate cannot be expected to understand fully from want of intimate acquaintance with European customs, will be tried by a mixed bench of two Magistrates.

#### POST OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Ajmal-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 30th July, complains that the deputy post-master in charge of the sub-post-office at Moti Bazar, of the sub-post-office at Moti Bazar,

Circulation,  
500 copies.



Lahore, is an ill-tempered man and does not treat the people, who have occasion to go to the post-office, in a proper way. He does not take pamphlets, &c., after 3-30 P.M., although he ought to take them till 4 P.M. according to rule. If any one asks any information from him about postal matters, he gives him a repulsive answer. The Post Master General should place a better man in charge of the sub-post-office in question.

The same paper complains that the platform tickets that have been lately introduced at the Lahore railway station are sold by the same man who books passengers, and that they can be obtained only at the time of the distribution of the railway tickets. This practice is very objectionable—first, because the people are exposed to great inconvenience in obtaining the platform tickets; secondly, because a man, who desires to go to the platform to receive his friends at the arrival of a train, cannot obtain a platform ticket in time. A separate man should be appointed for the sale of these tickets, and they should be available at any time.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 30th July, on the authority of its Amritsar correspondent, complains that the Deputy Station Master at the Amritsar railway station is accustomed to harass and ill-treat passengers. Lately he had a quarrel with an Honorary Magistrate.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

#### LOCAL.

The *Naigari-i-Azim* (Moradabad), of the 30th July, in its local news column, complains that there is a large and deep hole in the ground near the Bareilly road outside the town, and that the people are exposed to great inconvenience in consequence. The hole should be filled with earth and a small bridge built by the roadside for the convenience of the people. The Magistrate should see to this.

Circulation,  
175 copies.



Circulation,  
196 copies.

The *Agra Akhbar*, of the 28th July, complains that some native Christian preachers at Agra are accustomed to abuse Hindú and Musalmáns at Agra. Quarrel between some Christian preachers and Musalmáns at Agra. Muhammadan religions in public streets and thoroughfares. If any Hindú or Muhammadan protests against this, they threaten to beat him. Lately a quarrel took place between them and some Musalmáns. They beat the latter and have also instituted a prosecution against them. Christian preachers should be prohibited from abusing other religions. The low classes of people, such as weavers, shoe-makers, &c, who become converts to the Christian religion owing to starvation in times of famine, are most ready in abusing the religions of their countrymen in the grossest terms.

Circulation,  
90 copies.

The *Tuhfat* (Morádábád), of the 27th July, states that the Municipal Committee of Bareilly has issued an order to the effect that the owners of shops situated in the principal street should make the necessary repairs to the shops. Repair of shops, Bareilly. If any man fails to do this, the repairs will be executed by the committee, and he will be required to pay the cost. If he does not pay, the cost will be realized by the sale of his shop. This will be very hard. If any poor person be unable to pay the whole cost at once, he should be allowed to pay it by instalments. It will be unjust to sell his shop.

The same paper, in its local news column, states that the officiating Munsif of Morádábád has issued two new orders:—(1) Except the munsarim, no pleader or litigant is allowed to enter the court until he is called; (2) that place in the court-house, where pleaders hitherto used to sit, has been assigned to the office establishment, and pleaders have been expelled from the court-house. Pleaders prohibited from sitting in the court-house by the Munsif of Morádábád. The editor remarks that the first order may be proper, but the expulsion of pleaders from the court-house cannot but be condemned. They have



now to sit under a tree and are exposed to great inconvenience from the inclemencies of the weather in consequence.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 27th July, in its alleged misconduct of a local news column, complains that, mendicant at Lahore. on the 24th July, one Ghet Rám, a mendicant, accompanied by his disciples, went through several streets in procession, abusing all religions, Hindu, Muhammadan, and Christian. This has caused grief to all classes of the people. The mendicant should be warned against repeating such misconduct.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afshar-i-Hind</i>	... Jalandhar,	Urdú	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1888. July 28th	1888. July 30th	150 copies.
2	<i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Diván Bútá Singh,	" 27th, 30th, & 1st Aug.	" 29th & 2nd 4th Aug. respectively.	500
3	<i>Agar Akhbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maulá Bakhsh	" 28th	Aug. 2nd	196
4	<i>Ahwan-i-Akhbar</i>	... Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	Abu-l-Hasan	" 24th	July 31st	84
5	<i>Ahwa-i-Sikandar</i>	... Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 25th	Aug. 1st	80
6	<i>Ahwa-i-Tahsil</i>	... Saidpur	Ditto	Ditto	Sheo Prasad	Aug. 2nd	" 3rd	250
7	<i>Ain-i-Akhbar</i>	... Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Diláwar Ali	July 31st	" "	134
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrir Husain Khan.	" "	" "	100
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám	" 28th & 1st Aug.	July 31st & 4th Aug. respectively.	1,800
10	<i>Akhbar-i-Qaisar</i>	... Jalandhar	Ditto	Weekly	Mirás Mavabhid	" 30th	Aug. 4th	125
11	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamanná</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Páran Chand	" Aug. 1st	" 3rd	"
12	<i>Akhbar-i-Akhyar</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali	July 31st	" 29th & 4th Aug. respectively.	84
13	<i>Almanak-i-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhr-i-din	" 24th & 31st	Aug. res.	"
14	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdú-Eng - lish.	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái	" 28th & 31st	Aug. res.	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
15	<i>Almorá Akhbar</i>	... Almorá	Hindí	Weekly	Sadá Nand	" 30th	Aug. 2nd	98 copies.
16	<i>Arjunan-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 28th	" 1st	141



No.	Author's Name	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor's Name	Issue Date	Number of Copies	Remarks
17	Amman-i-Fanjab	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Nurul-din	Aug. 2nd	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)	3rd
18	Anwar-ul-Ahbab	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	Aug. 2nd	230 copies	4th
19	Abul-i-Hind	Sitapur	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Muhammed Ali	July 21st	165	July 29th
20	Adar-i-Bandha	Aligarh	Hindi	Eng-Weekly	Toté Rám	" 27th	135	" "
21	Dabla-i-Qaisar	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 28th	200	30th
22	Dabla-i-Sihandar	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Husain	" 30th	300	Aug. 1st
23	Dabla-i-Mulk	Bhopal	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Amjad Ali	" "	349	4th
24	Dak-i-Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Faslu-din	" 25th	810	July 31st
25	Dak-i-Upharak	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sallig Rám	" 28th	700	30th
26	Groves Gazette	Bulandshahr	Ditto	Ditto	Gangá Sahá	" 27th	40	Aug. 1st
27	Garmukhi Akhbar	Lahore	Garmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 28th	...	2nd
28	Hami-i-Hind	Cawnpore	Urdu	Ditto	Shah Muhammad	Aug. 2nd	...	4th
29	Hindustani	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Gangá Prasad	July 29th & 2nd Aug.	500	1st & 4th
30	Indian Punch	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Sri Krishn Chand	June 24th 1st 8th 16th & 24th July.	259	July 29th
31	Jalan	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Alimu-din	July 27th	330	30th
32	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Mahabir Prasad	" 28th & 1st Aug.	200	31st & 4th
33	Jalsa-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	Aug. 1st	90	Aug. 3rd
34	Karnatak	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Yaqub	July 30th	250	2nd
35	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	" 27th & 3rd Aug.	600 copies (including 501 copies taken by Govt.)	30th & 4th Aug.
36	Katcher Punch	Badrán	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Amjad Husain	Aug. 1st	50 copies	Aug. 3rd



## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1883.	1883.	
37	Kaui Vedan Sudha	Bombay	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	July 28th	July 30th	350 copies.
38	Khair Khawdh-i-Alam	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	Aug. 1st	Aug. 4th	140 "
39	Khair Khawdh-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Narayan	"	"	180 "
40	Khair Khawdh-i-Panjab.	Gujranwala.	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	July 28th	July 31st	600 "
41	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	28th & 1st Aug.	31st & 3rd Aug.	450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)
42	Lahur-i-Nar	Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah	29th	Aug. 3rd	165 "
43	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbalu-l-din	25th	2nd	165 "
44	Lyaali Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	Aug. 1st	3rd	100 "
45	Masdar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	July 30th	2nd	200 "
46	Masdar-i-Quisar	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	31st	31st	40 "
47	Masdar-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	27th	July 31st	140 "
48	Masdar-i-Nar	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu-llah	31st	Aug. 3rd	250 "
49	Masdar-i-Nar	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	30th	1st	100 "
50	Masdar-i-Nar	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	Aug. 1st	2nd	100 "
51	Masdar-i-Nar	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Khushwaqt Rai	July 28th	July 30th	160 "
52	Masdar-i-Nar	Barrabanki	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yusuf,	8th 16th & 24th.	29th 29th & 4th Aug. respectively.	160 "
53	Municipal Guide	Agra	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Ali Jan	30th	Aug. 3rd	75 "
54	Muzga-i-Takab	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Bihari Lal	Aug. 1st	"	150 "
55	Nasir-i-Ain	Moradabad.	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	July 30th	"	175 "



No.	Journal	Editor	Frequency	Language	City	Subscription	Price	Remarks
56	Najwa-i-Akbar	...	Ditto	Urdu	Etawah	...	...	...
57	Nasim-i-Agra	...	Ditto	Urdu	Agra	...	...	...
58	Nasim-i-Hind	...	Ditto	Urdu	Fatehpur,	...	...	...
59	Naz-Afshan	...	Ditto	Urdu	Ludhiana,	...	...	...
60	Nas-i-Awaz	...	Ditto	Urdu	Cawnpore,	...	...	...
61	Nasrat-i-Akbar	...	Ditto	Urdu	Delhi	...	...	...
62	Nasrat-Sudha	...	Marathi-Eng-lish.	...	Harda	...	...	...
63	Qudh Akbar	...	Daily	Urdu	Lucknow,	...	...	...
64	Qudh Punch	...	Ditto	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...
65	Panjab Akbar	...	Bi-weekly	Urdu	Lahore	...	...	...
66	Panjab Punch	...	Weekly	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...
67	Panjab Akbar	...	Ditto	Urdu	Patiala	...	...	...
68	Prayag Samachar	...	Hindi	Urdu	Allahabad,	...	...	...
69	Prince of Wales Gazette	...	Urdu	Urdu	Meerut	...	...	...
70	Public Opinion	...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Urdu	Benares	...	...	...
71	Rafth-i-Am	...	Urdu	Urdu	Sialkot	...	...	...
72	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	Ditto	Urdu	Lahore	...	...	...
73	Rajasthan Gazette	...	Hindi-Urdu,	Hindi	Ajmere	...	...	...
74	Ratn Prakash	...	Ditto	Urdu	Ratlam	...	...	...
75	Reformer	...	Urdu	Urdu	Lahore	...	...	...
76	Riyazu-i-Akbar	...	Ditto	Urdu	Gorakhpur	...	...	...



## List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
77	Sabha Kaparthal	Kaparthal	Urdu	Weekly	Sharfu-l-din	July 28th	July 30th	120 copies.
78	Sadiqul-Akbar	Bhawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	" 26th	" 29th	320
79	Saffir-i-Hind.	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly.	Bulsi Dás	July 31st	Aug. 2nd	300
80	Sajjan Kirti Sudha.	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	" 30th	" 4th	200
81	Satya Prakash	Bareilly	Hindi-Urdu.	Monthly	Bisban Lal, M.A.	For May	July 31st	400
82	Shakun-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	Tri-monthly.	Ahmed Hasan	July 10th & 20th	" 30th	120
83	Shula-i-Tar	Cawnpore.	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrá-him.	" 31st	Aug. 2nd	175
84	Talab	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Rahat Ali Khan	27th	July 30th	90
85	Taiya-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Wilayat Ali	31st	Aug. 2nd	150
86	Victoria Paper	Sialkot	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	26th to 1st	July 29th to 4th	900
87	Vriti Dhare	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	Aug. 23rd & 30th	" 29th & 4th	150
88	Wagdy-i-Mam	Ghazipur.	Urdu	Ditto	Siraju-l-din Ahmad,	" 30th	Aug. 3rd	300

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Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



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